

第5讲：极值综合问题

1. (2009 全国 II 理) 设 $f(x) = x^2 + a \ln(1+x)$ 有两个极值点 x_1, x_2 且 $x_1 < x_2$.

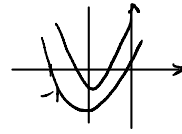
(1) 求实数 a 的范围;

(2) 证明: $f(x_2) > \frac{1-2\ln 2}{4}$.

$$f'(x) = 2x + \frac{a}{1+x} = \frac{2x^2 + 2x + a}{1+x} \quad x \in (-1, +\infty)$$

$$h(x) = 2x^2 + 2x + a. \quad \text{对称轴 } -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta > 0 \\ \text{对称轴} > -1 \\ 2+2+a > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 0 < a < \frac{1}{2}$$



$$x_2 = \frac{-2 + \sqrt{4-8a}}{4} = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{1-2a}}{2}$$

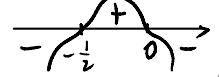
$$\begin{cases} f(x_2) = x_2^2 + a \ln(1+x_2) \\ 2x_2^2 + 2x_2 + a = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{求值域}$$

$$\therefore f(x_2) = x_2^2 - (2x_2^2 + 2x_2) \ln(1+x_2)$$

定义域 $x_2 \in (-\frac{1}{2}, 0)$.

$$\text{令 } g(x) = x^2 - (2x^2 + 2x) \ln(1+x) \quad x \in (-\frac{1}{2}, 0)$$

$$g'(x) = x - (4x+2) \ln(1+x) - \frac{2x^2+2x}{1+x} = -\frac{(4x+2) \ln(1+x)}{1+x} > 0$$



$$g(x) > g(-\frac{1}{2})$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{即 } f(x_2) > \frac{1-2\ln 2}{4}$$

2. (2017 全国 II) 已知函数 $f(x) = ax^2 - ax - x \ln x$, 且 $f(x) \geq 0$.

(1) 求 a ;

(2) 证明: $f(x)$ 存在唯一的极大值点 x_0 , 且 $e^{-2} < f(x_0) < 2^{-2}$.

$$\text{解 } f'(x) = 2ax - a - \ln x - 1$$

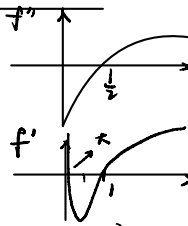
$$f'(1) = 0$$

$$f'(1) = a - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow a = 1$$

$$f(x) = x^2 - x - x \ln x$$

$$f'(x) = 2x - 1 - \ln x - 1 = 2x - \ln x - 2 \quad x \in (0, +\infty)$$

$$f''(x) = 2 - \frac{1}{x} \quad 0 < x_0 < \frac{1}{2} \quad f(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$$



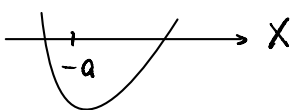
$$-\frac{1}{4} \ln 2$$

3. (2007 全国) 设函数 $f(x) = \ln(x+a) + x^2$.

(1) 若当 $x = -1$ 时, $f(x)$ 取得极值, 求 a 的值, 并讨论 $f(x)$ 的单调性;

(2) 若 $f(x)$ 存在极值, 求 a 的取值范围, 并证明所有极值之和大于 $\ln \frac{e}{2}$.

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x+a} + 2x = \frac{2x^2 + 2ax + 1}{x+a}, \quad x \in (-a, +\infty)$$



$$2a^2 - 2a^2 + 1 < 0$$

$$\text{令 } g(x) = 2x^2 + 2ax + 1$$

$$\because g(-a) = 1 > 0 \therefore f(x) \text{ 只能有 2 个极值点}$$



$$\begin{cases} \Delta > 0 \Rightarrow a > \sqrt{2} \\ -\frac{a}{2} > -a \Rightarrow a > 0 \\ g(-a) > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a > \sqrt{2}$$

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要证 $\frac{f(x_1)-f(x_2)}{x_1-x_2} < a-2$
 $\Leftrightarrow \frac{\ln x_1 - \ln x_2}{x_1-x_2} < 1$

4. (2018•全国卷 I) 已知函数 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} - x + a \ln x$.

(1) 讨论函数 $f(x)$ 的单调性;

(2) 若 $f(x)$ 存在两个极值点 x_1, x_2 , 证明: $\frac{f(x_1)-f(x_2)}{x_1-x_2} < a-2$.

(1) $f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} - 1 + \frac{a}{x} = \frac{-x^2 + ax - 1}{x^2}$

由 (1) 可知 $a \geq 2$ 时 $f(x)$ 存在 2 个极值点

x_1, x_2 满足 $x_1 + x_2 = a, x_1 \cdot x_2 = 1$.

$\frac{f(x_1)-f(x_2)}{x_1-x_2} = \frac{\frac{1}{x_1} - x_1 + a \ln x_1 - \frac{1}{x_2} + x_2 - a \ln x_2}{x_1-x_2} = a \frac{\ln x_1 - \ln x_2}{x_1-x_2} - 2$

$\Leftrightarrow \ln x_1 - \ln x_2 < x_1 - x_2$

$\Leftrightarrow \ln x_1 - \ln \frac{1}{x_1} < x_1 - \frac{1}{x_1}$

$\Leftrightarrow x_1 - \frac{1}{x_1} - 2 \ln x_1 > 0$

令 $g(x) = x - \frac{1}{x} - 2 \ln x \quad (x > 1)$

$g'(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2}{x} = \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{x^2} > 0$

$g(x)$ 在 $(1, +\infty)$ 上

$\therefore g(x) > g(1) = 0$

5. 已知函数 $f(x) = 2 \ln x + x^2 - ax (a \in \mathbb{R})$ 有两个极值点 x_1, x_2 其中 $x_1 < x_2$.

(1) 求实数 a 的取值范围;

(2) 当 $a \geq 2\sqrt{e} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{e}}$ 时, 求 $f(x_1) - f(x_2)$ 的最小值.

(1) $f'(x) = \frac{2}{x} + 2x - a = \frac{2x^2 - ax + 2}{x} \quad x \in (0, +\infty)$

$\begin{cases} \Delta > 0 \\ \text{对称轴} > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a > 4$

$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = \frac{a}{2} \\ x_1 \cdot x_2 = 1 \end{cases}$

(2) $f(x_1) - f(x_2) = 2 \ln x_1 + x_1^2 - ax_1 - 2 \ln x_2 - x_2^2 + ax_2$
 $= 2 \ln x_1 - 2 \ln x_2 + (x_1^2 - x_2^2) - a(x_1 - x_2)$ 消 a

$= 2 \ln x_1 - 2 \ln x_2 + x_1^2 - x_2^2 - 2(x_1 + x_2)(x_1 - x_2)$

$= 2 \ln x_1 - 2 \ln x_2 - x_1^2 + x_2^2 = 4 \ln x_1 - x_1^2 + \frac{1}{x_1^2} = 2 \ln x_1^2 - x_1^2 + \frac{1}{x_1^2}$

6. 已知 $f(x) = x^2 - 2ax + \ln x$.

(1) 当 $a=1$ 时, 求 $f(x)$ 的单调区间;

(2) 若 $f'(x)$ 为 $f(x)$ 的导函数, $f(x)$ 有两个不相等的极值点 $x_1, x_2 (x_1 < x_2)$ 求 $\frac{2f(x_1)-f(x_2)}{\Delta}$ 的最小值.

$f'(x) = 2x - 2a + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{2x^2 - 2ax + 1}{x}$

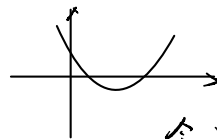
$\begin{cases} \Delta = 4a^2 - 4 > 0 \\ \frac{a}{2} > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a > 1 \quad \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = a \\ x_1 \cdot x_2 = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$

$2f(x_1) - f(x_2) = 2x_1^2 - 4ax_1 + 2 \ln x_1 - x_2^2 + 2ax_2 - \ln x_2$

$= 2x_1^2 - 4(x_1 + x_2)x_1 + 2 \ln x_1 - x_2^2 + 2(x_1 + x_2)x_2 - \ln x_2$

$= -2x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 2x_1x_2 + 2 \ln x_1 - \ln x_2$

$= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x_2^2} + x_2^2 - 1 + 2 \ln \frac{1}{2x_2} - \ln x_2 = x_2^2 - \frac{1}{2x_2^2} - 2 - \frac{3}{2} \ln x_2 - 2 \ln 2 - 1$



令 $x_2^2 = x$

$g(x) = x - \frac{1}{2x} - \frac{3}{2} \ln x - 2 \ln 2 - 1$
 $\frac{1}{2x_2} + x_2 = a > \sqrt{2}$

$x_2 > \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow x > \frac{1}{2}$

7. (2014 湖南) 已知常数 $a > 0$ ，函数 $f(x) = \ln(1+ax) - \frac{2x}{x+2}$. 若 $f(x)$ 存在两个极

值点，且 $f(x_1) + f(x_2) > 0$ ，求 a 的取值范围.

$x \in (-\frac{1}{a}, +\infty)$

$$f'(x) = \frac{a}{ax+1} - \frac{2(x+2)-2x}{(x+2)^2} = \frac{a}{ax+1} - \frac{4}{(x+2)^2} = \frac{a(x+2)^2 - 4ax - 4}{(ax+1)(x+2)^2} = \frac{ax^2 + 4a - 4}{(ax+1)(x+2)^2}$$

$$ax+1 > 0.$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta = -4a(4a-4) > 0 \\ a \cdot \frac{1}{a^2} + 4a - 4 > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a < 1 \\ a \neq \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow a \in (0, \frac{1}{2}) \cup (\frac{1}{2}, 1).$$

根不能是 -2.

$$f'(-2) = 4a + 4a - 4 \neq 0, a \neq \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 0 \\ x_1 \cdot x_2 = \frac{4a-4}{a} \end{cases}$$

$$= \ln[1 + 4a^2 - 4a] - \frac{4x_1x_2}{x_1x_2+4}$$

$$\textcircled{1} a \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1) \Rightarrow 2\ln(2a-1) - \frac{16a-16}{8a-4} \quad \text{超越不等式}$$

$$f(x_1) + f(x_2) = \ln(1+ax_1) - \frac{2x_1}{x_1+2} + \ln(1+ax_2) - \frac{2x_2}{x_2+2} = 2\ln(2a-1) - \frac{4a-4}{2a-1} > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2a-1 = x, 2\ln x - \frac{2x-2}{x} > 0 \Rightarrow \ln x + \frac{1}{x} - 1 > 0 \Rightarrow \ln x > 1 - \frac{1}{x}$$

8. (2017 江苏) 已知函数 $f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + bx + 1$ ($a > 0, b \in \mathbb{R}$) 有极值，且导函数 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{x-1}{x^2}$

数 $f'(x)$ 的极值点是 $f(x)$ 的零点. (极值点是指函数取极值时对应的自变量的值) 单调性.

(1) 求 b 关于 a 的函数关系式，并写出定义域；

$$0 < 2a-1 < 1$$

$a \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$ 同理求解

(2) 证明: $b^2 > 3a$;

(3) 若 $f(x), f'(x)$ 这两个函数的所有极值之和不小于 $-\frac{7}{2}$ ，求 a 的取值范围.

$$i) f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2ax + b.$$

$$ii) b^2 - 3a = \frac{4}{81}a^4 + \frac{9}{a^2} + \frac{4}{3}a - 3a$$

$$\Delta = 4a^2 - 12b > 0 \Rightarrow a^2 > 3b.$$

$$= \frac{4}{81}a^4 + \frac{9}{a^2} - \frac{5}{3}a = \frac{4a^6 - 5 \times 27a^3 + 9 \times 81}{81a^2}$$

$$f'(x) \text{ 的极值点 } x_0 = -\frac{a}{3} \text{ 则}$$

$$= \frac{(4a^3 - 27)(a^3 - 27)}{81a^2} \quad (a^3 > 27)$$

$$f(x_0) = -\frac{a^3}{27} + \frac{a^3}{9} - \frac{ab}{3} + 1 = 0.$$

$$\therefore b = \frac{2}{9}a^2 + \frac{3}{a}$$

$$iii) f(x_1) + f(x_2) > 0.$$

$$3b = \frac{2}{3}a^2 + \frac{9}{a}$$

$$= x_1^3 + x_2^3 + a(x_1^2 + x_2^2) + b(x_1 + x_2)$$

$$a^2 > \frac{2}{3}a^2 + \frac{9}{a}$$

$$= \frac{4a^3}{27} - \frac{2ab}{3} + 2 - \frac{a^2}{3} + b$$

$$\Rightarrow a > 3.$$

$$= \frac{4}{27}a^3 - \frac{2}{3}ab - \frac{a^2}{3} + b + 2$$

$$= \frac{3}{a} - \frac{a^2}{9} \geq -\frac{7}{2}$$

$$-2a^3 + 54 \geq -63a.$$

$$2a^3 - 63a - 54 \leq 0.$$

$$x = b.$$

根一定是常数项的因数.

$$2a^2(a-b) + 3(4a^2 - 21a - 18).$$

$$2a^2(a-b) + 3(4a+3)(a-b)$$

$$(a-b)(2a^2 + 12a + 9) \leq 0.$$

$$\therefore 3 < a \leq 6.$$